

DOCUMENT 2831

C. #1451

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

19 February 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 209)
THRU: Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT: Bataan General Hospital Nos. 1 and 2

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II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

On 9 April 1942, the American forces at Bataan Peninsula surrendered to the Japanese, but it was not until about six weeks later that Corregidor and Fort Drum capitulated. During this interval, Japanese artillery on Bataan was continually duelling with the American guns on Corregidor and Fort Drum.

The chief complaint against the Japanese seems to be that they placed field pieces and tanks in close proximity to the Bataan hospital where approximately seventy-five hundred American and seven thousand Filipino patients were being treated (R 14, 93). The artillery was placed so close to the hospital that it was obvious the Japanese intended to use the hospital as a shield against answering fire from the American guns (R 19, 25), particularly since the patients could have been evacuated (R 96). One patient saw twenty-three Japanese guns from his place in the hospital (R 34). When complaints were made to the Japanese about the proximity of their artillery, Japanese officers replied that the guns would not be moved until Corregidor surrendered to the Japanese (R 34). As a result of placing these guns so near the hospital, at least five American patients in the hospital were killed and many others wounded by gunfire from the Americans on Corregidor and Fort Drum (R 19, 25).

After the American forces on Bataan surrendered, Japanese confiscated medical supplies and almost all of the food at the hospital, leaving only some fruit juices, canned milk, and dirty, wormy, mouldy rice (R 23, 53, 85). While the prisoners and patients were forced to live on this meager diet, the Japanese soldiers were eating meals which included vegetables and meat (R 53).

An American nurse was raped by Japanese soldiers and apparently no disciplinary action whatever was taken against the offenders (R 1, 2, 15).

American prisoners were forced to haul Japanese field pieces to various locations on Bataan for use against the American forces on Corregidor (R 93).

Filipino patients who were barely able to walk, were forced to leave the hospital and join the "death march" (R 158, 166).

Prisoners' personal effects were looted by Japanese (R 85, 86).

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Doc 2831

1451

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太平洋方面米國陸軍參謀司令部

戰爭犯罪部

一九四六年/昭和十七年/二月十九日

賞書宛交換察部(敵告第一。九号)

經由戰爭犯罪部副指揮官

標題:「ノルマニー十二一般病院」

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二、証據要界

一九四六年/昭和十七年/二月九日、「ノルマニー半島附近在米軍、日本軍陣地」等、「ソビエト軍及」、「オートドライ」降参事、其後六週間後ア此に向、「ノルマニー日本軍砲兵」、「ソビエト軍及」、「オートドライ」米軍砲兵團斷り包囲又は居、日本軍討伐主張會議、「ノルマニー五百米人參者七十九」此律實人參者、蘇聯ア受ケ居タバターン病院直近接觸日本軍が野砲十戰車ヲ配置シテト様(凡一四九三)砲兵隊、右病院非常事近接シテ所位置置キ、今日本軍保軍砲、右對付化値上同病院利用シテトヨコト前テアリ(凡一九二五)。

殊參者撤退カストガル木村モ拘スニカツ所モ然ニアル(凡九六)。

一人參者、病院内自介、場所カラ日本軍砲、十三門見得其(凡二三日)。

日本軍討伐砲兵隊、近接付異議申出、除、日本軍

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降伏在砲、移動する場合（凡三四）。日本軍、砲
が同病院非常に近づき配達する結果、病院周辺米軍陣地
着、ソトモ立場、「コレヒドー」及「オーバーラム、米軍、砲
轟等、死亡の其外多數負傷者を出立（凡九、一五）。

バーン、米軍降伏後、日本軍は同病院ヲソク医薬品
及心脂に全部、食糧取立、残りモハ僅カ幾ラカ、果汁、罐
牛乳及湯、日本軍、ソイカ、生ハタ米大行アリ（凡二三、
五三、八五）。俘虜及心事、著此、乞う食物、生ナテ竹竿バナ
ナハ、日本兵、野菜も肉も凡て食了ヲ取テ居タ（凡五三）。

米軍、看護婦が日本兵達強姦サシガ、此、犯罪者に対する何
等、懲戒處置を加ヘンカナシテ、明瞭不（凡一、一五）。

米軍俘虜、「コレヒドー」、米軍に対する使用不適、日本軍、
野砲ヲ、ソリ、諸所運搬サレタ（凡九三）。

平洋歩行、堪心比律賓食糧病院ニ當ル死、行進、参加
セラシタ（凡五八、一六六）。

俘虜、私有物、日本兵、奪下サレタ（凡八五、八六）。

1102